

## THE LANCASTER NEWS

(SEMI-WEEKLY.)

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Editor and Manager

The News is not responsible for the  
views of Correspondents. Short and  
rational articles on topics of general  
interest will be gladly received.

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TUESDAY, JAN. 14, 1919.



"My Country 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land  
of Liberty."

## THE LEGISLATURE.

If the general assembly goes down to Columbia and spends a month or thereabouts in enacting laws looking to good roads and improved educational facilities in South Carolina, its work will have been well and faithfully done. These are the paramount issues. These are the questions uppermost in the minds of the people of the state. Legislatures, as a general rule, are slow to pass really worth while laws, but somehow, The News has great faith in the body which meets today, and believes good results may obtain from its deliberations.

There are perhaps many things of local importance to be done by the general assembly, and it is quite well understood that the streams must be kept clear of sawdust, but the two things of interest the state over are good roads and education, and if the legislature puts the greater part of its time on these two questions nobody will object.

Of course, this done, and adjournment not yet in order, the tax system may come in for some consideration. Nobody pays too much tax and everyone usually gets value received and more, but if the legislature can bring it nearer a point of equalization, so much the better. The News takes it that unless these are the questions for the special attention of the legislature, the legislature will find little to do.

## EFFICIENT AND COURTEOUS.

Recently The News has commented upon the miserable service offered by the telegraph, particularly applying to the receiving of messages at Lancaster, and has caused an investigation of unnecessary delay in the delivery of telegrams to it. Whether so understood or not, the criticism of this paper has not been directed at the local manager, Mrs. Beall, who has at all times since she came to Lancaster conducted the office in an efficient, courteous and business-like manner, so far as The News' dealing with the office are concerned. The particular message which was delayed unnecessarily was one informing The News of the signing of the remission on November 11. It was filed at Richmond at 12:22, November 11, and delivered at The News office about 9:30 the following morning. Mrs. Beall received the message at the local office about nine p. m., November 11, and it was entirely unnecessary to deliver it that night. In fact, was too old when received by her to be of any value whatever, and could not have been delivered to the office at that hour.

The News does not wish to be understood as modifying its criticism of the telegraph service, but neither does it wish to place any responsibility for the miserable service upon one who is innocent.

## OTHER STATES BUILDING ROADS

Several of the southern states are planning for good roads in the near future. It is a matter long neglected that is now coming into its own. South Carolina is planning for some 1,500 miles of improved highway; North Carolina for fully as much; Georgia is out after a proposition calling for about 5,000 miles. Northern states, too, are tiring of paying "mud tax." Illinois has voted \$60,000,000 bonds to build good roads, and Pennsylvania \$50,000,000. The day is coming when the people will quit paying mud tax and there will be such things as highways instead of pictures of such painted in blue and red and hung up on the wall. The state highway commission last year got up a most attractive map in colors showing the state highways, and one may look at that map and think he can drive all over the state on good roads but he finds out differently when he tries it. Highways can easily be put on paper but it takes a lot of money and a lot of time to make them so they may be driven over.

By the time South Carolina completes the plan now under way for highways, adjoining states will be connecting up and the state system of roads eventually will be a national system of roads.

## POOR WAGES.

A man cannot live in Washington on \$12,000 a year. This statement is made in view of the resignation of Secretary McAdoo and Attorney-General Gregory, who stated as their reasons "pecuniary responsibilities" and the "high cost of living." That being the case, how does the governor of South Carolina live, and how do the other state officers live on the salaries they receive?

Mr. McAdoo talked about "half-soled" breeches and half-soled shoes in his speeches through the south, and with such economy it would seem he might be able to make the ends meet on twelve thousand a year, but he couldn't do it. And now comes Attorney-General Gregory, who resigns because of "pecuniary responsibilities." The governor of South Carolina receives \$3,000 a year and it is doubtful if it costs a man more to live in Washington than in Columbia. But the governor of South Carolina can live in neither on \$3,000 a year, though he might live comfortably on \$12,000.

We suspect the men who are getting out of the cabinet have found they can make more money somewhere else. They have done good work for the country during the war and at the same time have done themselves a lot of good. It does a man good to get into public office; he is advertised, he becomes known everywhere, and eventually he capitalizes that advertising and takes on a job that pays more money. Nobody will blame a man for that, and in the case of the South Carolina governor it would be necessary if he had no income other than his salary. But in the case of the cabinet officers, it would seem that a man might live for a few years on \$12,000 a year, and then, when his term of office expires, go after the other job. Perhaps, Mr. Wilson could get a job that would pay him more money, but Mr. Wilson is not in it for the money.

## TO VOTE ON SUFFRAGE.

The North Carolina legislature is evidently afraid of its shadow. The proposal has been made by Representative R. H. Griffin, of Union county, in a bill introduced in the house to submit to the voters of the state the question whether equal suffrage shall prevail. Mr. Griffin is playing safe. He has seen a ghost. Legislators need no longer fear the finger of scorn if they put forth some little effort toward bringing about equal suffrage. Time was when it was a dangerous proposition but that time is past. The women are going to vote, and after they get the ballot it will look foolish that they were kept from it for so long. It is hard to get conservative men to do anything radical, especially where the change is from conditions

they have always been used to. People didn't believe automobiles were possible for a long time and lots of them don't believe now that airships will ever be a success. Women never have voted and that is the chief reason some men are opposed to permitting them to vote.

A more sensible balloting would be to permit the women themselves to vote on the question whether they shall thereafter be permitted to vote on all questions. If the majority of them want the ballot, let them have it. Politics can't get any worse than it is now, and The News has too high an opinion of the women to think they cannot improve it. Certainly they cannot degrade it and their presence in it will serve to lift the standard. The Griffin plan is a good one only where the legislature has fears for its safety if it passes suffrage, but legislatures made up of people who see ghosts are not expected to do many things of a constructive nature.

## BE CAREFUL OF THE "FLU."

The News has on more than one occasion recently warned the people to be careful of the "flu." There is no epidemic here as was the case early in October, but the disease is still among us, and while perhaps more scattered, there are numbers of cases in this county. Preventive measures are therefore imperative and those afflicted and those who are not should be careful. A return of the epidemic in the form and scope of that experienced last October would be calamitous and too much precaution cannot be taken.

## Theodore Roosevelt.

(Charlotte Observer.)

There was very much in the public career of Col. Theodore Roosevelt upon which the people of the United States may dwell with admiring thought. In later years his body had been racked with physical pain, the placidity of his mind disturbed, and his judgment possibly warped through concurrent circumstances, and it was during the period when these conditions existed that it may be truly written of Colonel Roosevelt that he "was not himself." His most prominent endowment was that of a vigorous mind and an aggressive disposition, and this characteristic, coupled with unwonted impulsiveness, became the more marked under the distracting influences of physical suffering, for it is doubtful if Colonel Roosevelt had known a moment of bodily comfort since his discharge some months ago from a New York hospital, where he had undergone painful operations for head and ear troubles. He was a man of stoic endurance and he made no public revelation of the sufferings through which he was passing, but nevertheless it was of sad reflection by his friends. The Observer believes the admirers of this great American character may find much of inspiration in the history of his public life from its inception when he entered the legislature of New York in 1882 to the time it had attained its greatest brilliance when he was elevated to the presidency of the United States, and when he often had public designation as the greatest American. Time was in his career when that distinction was claimed for him by his political associates and conceded by leading Democratic thought of the country.

It was the tragedy of war that first brought Colonel Roosevelt into national leadership. He had entered the cabinet as assistant secretary of the navy when the Spanish-American war broke out and he saw a better opportunity to serve his country in the field. It was then he left the presidential family and organized the famous Roosevelt Rough Riders, which he led into the battles in Cuba. It was tragedy, also, that brought him into leadership of the nation, when he was hurried to Washington to assume the presidential chair made vacant by the death of President McKinley. Filling out that unexpired term he found himself what might be called a public idol for he was elected to a full term by a vote that established a record in popularity. It was at the conclusion of that term, however, that rough places were developed in his political career and he became a storm center. Encountering defeat at the polls, Colonel Roosevelt found invitation into the varied pursuits of editor, traveler, explorer, historian, lecturer and writer, and he experienced the coming of fame to him from as many directions. He was a

man of action and ceaseless energies, and it is amazing that through all the activities of his later days he could have found time for the production of so many books—his various volumes constituting a library in themselves.

Through eight years of American politics Colonel Roosevelt had maintained a leadership of remarkable influence and strength. It is to be said of that leadership that it was the first in American history of a character to attract favor from Southern political influences and was the first to draw strength from the dominant party in the South to the national Republican organization. The Observer is today read by hundreds of "Roosevelt Democrats" who have remained faithful to his standard through all succeeding campaigns. Naturally, there will be much speculation as to the probable effect Colonel Roosevelt's death may exert on the fortunes of the national Republican party, which is still divided very much as it was along the lines drawn by the breach in 1912. It was in the last campaign that Colonel Roosevelt gave unmistakable evidence of his intention to again assume leadership of the Progressive faction, and the alignment for the 1920 contest had begun to take definite shape. Will the principles for which Colonel Roosevelt uncompromisingly stood be championed by the lieutenant which now finds itself freed from the dominating influences of its aggressive chief, or will the reactionaries find triumph through the opportunity which has unexpectedly presented itself? And if the Roosevelt principles shall go down in abandonment, what of the choice left to those of the Southern Democrats who have become known as national Republicans through the magnetizing influence of the Progressive leader? If the Republican party is reunited, as under the old regime, these Southern national Republicans must become identified with the original G. O. P. and all which that would imply, or they would realign themselves with the national Democratic party. The removal of Colonel Roosevelt from national political activities, therefore, may have an important bearing on

## Statement of Condition of The Bank of Lancaster at the close of business Dec. 31, 1918.

## RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts . . . . .	\$ 671,312.77
Bonds . . . . .	190,600.00
Banking House, Furniture, Fixtures, Etc. . . . .	10,542.18
Cash on hand and due from Banks . . . . .	254,897.43
	<hr/> \$1,127,352.38

## LIABILITIES.

Capital . . . . .	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus and Profits . . . . .	136,500.00
Dividends . . . . .	2,500.00
Deposits . . . . .	938,352.38
	<hr/> \$1,127,352.38

the political events of the presidential year of 1920.

LUDENDORFF STAYS IN SWEDEN. Stockholm, Jan. 13.—General Ludendorff, former chief quartermaster general of the German armies, has applied to the Swedish government for formal permission for himself and his wife to stay a short time in Sweden. The application has been granted for one month.

# Special Notice

FRIDAY and  
SATURDAY  
January 17th and 18th



## STROUSE & BROS.

Representative of Baltimore, Md., will be with us for the purpose of displaying the New Spring Samples of Suits. He will be pleased to show you through this immense assortment of samples.

COME, Look at the NEW SPRING Styles

and if you decide to have a Suit made he will be pleased to take your measure and have it made to order at a very reasonable price, and guarantee you perfect satisfaction in Style, Fit and Workmanship.

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